

In his capacity as administrative assistant, Jerry played a key role in ensuring that agricultural policy was commensurate with the needs of both Kansas and our Nation's farmers. During this time, Dr. Jerry Waters became a recognized expert in agriculture and transportation public policy.

After Senator Pearson retired, Jerry moved to the private sector as a consultant and has worked for the farmer-owned Farmland Industries System representing them and the farmers and consumers they serve in Washington. His expertise has resulted in sound agricultural policy accomplishment.

Part of the reason that Dr. Jerry Waters has achieved significant success in our Nation's capital has been the fact he has never lost touch with Kansas. Some 30 years after coming to Washington, he still owns a farm in his hometown of St. Francis.

Mr. Speaker, I also speak for many, many colleagues and friends—people who have in their own right achieved success in Washington in saying that we have been fortunate to have had Jerry as a mentor, advisor, and friend. I am reminded of the true adage that there are no self made men and women in public service, that it is your friends who make you what you are. In this regard, Jerry Waters is a man who has always kept his word and whose integrity and keen sense of purpose have been an example to us all. He is a man of great institutional memory and knowledge buttressed by his love and respect for the Congress and the people we serve.

On a personal note, Mr. Speaker, Jerry has been a close friend whose advice I have always solicited and from which I have always benefitted. I shall always remember with fondness and a sense of accomplishment the days when Jerry, Bill Kats of then-Congressman Bob Dole's office, Lester Rosen, of Congressman Garner Shriver's office and Charles Freburg of Congressman Mize's office and myself in Senator Frank Carlson's office, were the Kansas delegation administrative assistants.

Jerry showed me the ropes just as he has for so many others in government, in academia, in the business community and in public service. He remains one of my dearest, longtime friends. I speak for all of his friends and colleagues in wishing he and Jan the very best during their retirement years.

#### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, sustainable development is a catch phrase that is heard a lot in Washington, DC, these days. This is a resource management concept which recognizes that renewable resources can be harvested without endangering long-term survival of the resource.

While the concept is gaining support in this country and in Congress, there are still those who resist the sustainable harvest of some of our resources.

Another concept discussed a lot in management debates is wise-use. This concept is closely related to the idea of sustainable development. Proponents of the wise-use move-

ment argue that resources of a nation can and should be used for the benefit of the nation and its people.

In order for our renewable natural resources to be managed for long-term sustainability, it is important to have three things: Good data, good science to interpret the data for making sound decisions, and good management and enforcement. Without any of these three, the long-term viability of the resource may be compromised.

The U.S. Congress is currently working to reauthorize the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the law which governs domestic fisheries. It is important, not only for the health of the resource, but also for the health of the commercial fishing industry and coastal fishing communities, to manage the Nation's fishery resources for the long term.

In recent years, the United States has experienced resource depletions in some fisheries, the most recent and most reported on is the situation with New England groundfish stocks. The cause of this resource depletion may be a number of things including loss of habitat, overfishing, increased predation, or changes in temperature and climate.

Fishery resources are vitally important to many regions of the country and the protection of the stocks is important to keeping many coastal communities alive. The Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act tries to maintain the balance of allowing the sustained harvest of our fishery resources as well as protecting the stocks from overfishing. These concepts are transferrable to other renewable natural resources; however, other domestic resource laws do not always recognize that development and conservation can coexist.

In the United States, bowhead whales are harvested by Alaskan Natives for subsistence purposes at a sustainable level. Care is taken to determine the population of the stocks being harvested, the level of acceptable harvest is carefully determined, and rigorous monitoring and enforcement measures are followed. The villages which participate in the hunt for the bowhead must and do continue to remain concerned about the long-term health of the stocks and treat the resource with the respect it requires.

This combination of good data, careful scientific use of the data, and rigorous monitoring have allowed the sustainable harvest for subsistence purposes for these Alaskan Natives in the same manner that has allowed fishermen to harvest fishery resources in most areas of the country without harming the long-term health of the resource.

The United States is working internationally to ensure the sustained development of marine fishery resources. An International Conference on the Sustainable Contribution of Fisheries to Food Security was held December 4-9, 1995 in Kyoto, Japan. The international delegates of this conference promoted the enhancement of subregional and regional cooperation in establishing conversation and management measures to protect marine fishery resources.

This conference followed up on concerns and ideas discussed at the 27th session of the Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] held in November 1993 and detailed in the U.N. Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in December

1995. The sustainable development of fishery resources will again be discussed this coming November at the world food summit which is being convened by the FAO of the United Nations.

The marine fishery resources of the United States and the world will obtain the protections they need when the United States and the international community work together to develop conservation and management measures that allow marine fishery resources to be harvested at a sustainable levels. Moreover, these sustainable harvest levels will also sustain the livelihoods of those individual dependent on marine fishery resources.

#### DEDICATION TO HON. RAY THORNTON

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this time to honor a dear friend and colleague of mine, RAY THORNTON. RAY will be leaving this body soon and before he goes, his dedication and fellowship deserves high praise. As chairman of the Legislative Branch Subcommittee on Appropriations, I would like to thank him for his assistance as ranking member.

RAY assumed the ranking member position this year with great enthusiasm and skill. I appreciated his input as well as his willingness to work in a friendly and bipartisan way. Together we accomplished a great deal. To date, the legislative branch is a full 12-percent leaner than it was 2 years ago and serves as the model for rightsizing the rest of Government.

RAY contributed tremendously to this effort. He supported and advanced our efforts to find additional opportunities to save dollars and increase efficiencies here in the legislative branch.

The legislative branch spending bill is primarily about people. RAY's administrative background, as a former University of Arkansas president, proved invaluable. As RAY and I worked together to rightsize this institution, time again he brought his management orientation to task.

Unfortunately, we may be losing RAY to another branch of government as he works to assume a judgeship on the Arkansas Supreme Court. His dedication and enormous talents will certainly continue to prove beneficial to the people of Arkansas. While I wish RAY well in his future endeavors, I will miss him as my colleague here in the House and on my subcommittee.

#### TRIBUTE TO MAGGIE KILDEE

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Maggie Kildee on the occasion of her impending retirement from the County of Ventura Board of Supervisors.

Supervisor Kildee is a native of California and a graduate of the University of Redlands

with a B.A. in education. She received her M.A. degree in public administration from California Lutheran University. Before her election to the Board of Supervisors, she was a teacher and an administrator with the Pleasant Valley School District.

First elected to the Ventura County Board of Supervisors in November 1980, Supervisor Kildee was one of the first two women elected to the Board and in 1982 served as its first woman chairperson.

Supervisor Maggie Kildee's leadership contributed to a number of important developments within Ventura County. Her various programs included the County's Greenbelt Agreements between cities, the first-in-the-state Agricultural Lands Preservation Program, the Ventura County Council on Economic Vitality, and the "Beyond the Year 2000 Committee". She also served as the chair for numerous committees such as the Ventura County Medical Center Oversight Committee, the Ventura County Jail Ad-Hoc Committee, and the Ventura County Waste Commission.

As the end of her term draws near, I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to Maggie Kildee for her dedication to both the County of Ventura, CA, and the Board of Supervisors.

#### TRIBUTE TO MIKE RHODE, JR.

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the passing of and to pay tribute to Michael Rhode, Jr., of South Carolina.

Mike Rhode died earlier this year, in May, after a brave bout with cancer, only too briefly after he retired from his position as Secretary of the Panama Canal Commission. His wife, Lin, worked in my congressional office from 1981 until her retirement in 1995.

Mike Rhode was a close and valuable friend and a talented and dedicated public servant. He and Lin planned for an early retirement to spend more time with his daughter, Pamela Lister, and two sons, Michael and Randy.

Mike Rhode served as chief of the U.S. Army's Senate Legislative Liaison Office in the 1970's. His combat experience in Korea and Vietnam was of major help to the Members of Congress he worked with on his travels to Southeast Asia. Mike was extremely knowledgeable on issues affecting our country's membership to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO].

After 26 years of distinguished and dedicated service to our country in the Army, Mike retired to take the position of Secretary of the Panama Canal Commission in 1980. Mike was extraordinarily helpful to me and several Members of Congress in his position with the Panama Canal Commission. He was successful in explaining and analyzing proposed legislation and to suggest ways in which the laws governing the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal could be modified over the years to ease the transition to Panamanian control by the year 2000.

Mike Rhode will be remembered by his family and friends for living a distinguished life on behalf of his family and our country. My thoughts and prayers remain with his family

and friends on his passing. He will be sorely missed by us all.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE REHABILITATION AND RETURN TO WORK OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1996

HON. JIM BUNNING

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, today, in behalf of myself, ANDY JACOBS, CLAY SHAW, and other members of the Ways and Means Committee on both sides of the aisle, I am introducing the Rehabilitation and Return to Work Opportunity Act of 1996. This legislation will help Social Security and Supplemental Security Income disability recipients who want to work return to a life of financial independence and self-sufficiency.

We are all too familiar with the huge increases in the Social Security disability insurance and Supplemental Security Income disability rolls over the last decade. From 1986 to 1995 alone, the rolls grew almost 70 percent, to 7.5 million recipients. Unfortunately, there is no end to this alarming trend in sight. In fact, new disability awardees are, on average, becoming younger and younger. This means they will spend more of their lives dependent on Social Security or SSI unless Congress gives them the opportunity to obtain the tools and training they need to return to productive and self-sufficient lives.

The General Accounting Office recently reported that the Social Security Administration has placed little priority on helping disabled recipients return to productive employment. GAO found that SSA's rehabilitation programs don't focus on providing the support and assistance that many people with disabilities need to transition from the disability rolls back to work. In my view, SSA's record on rehabilitation is appalling.

Of the 6.6 million working-age people who were receiving Social Security or SSI benefits in 1995, only 4 percent were even referred for rehabilitation. Of these, only 6,238, or less than one-tenth of 1 percent, were successfully rehabilitated. This isn't fair to disabled recipients, who will otherwise face a life of dependency and denied opportunity. It is time we let Social Security and SSI recipients who are disabled know we care enough to invest in their future.

The Social Security Act requires that individuals applying for disability benefits be referred to State vocational rehabilitation agencies for services, but State agencies are reluctant to take on the more difficult cases. GAO estimates that if only an additional 1 percent of the 6.6 million working-age people receiving Social Security or SSI disability benefits were to leave the rolls by returning to work, an estimated \$3 billion could be saved in subsequent years.

Under my legislation, Social Security and SSI disability recipients would no longer be limited to using State vocational rehabilitation agencies for services, but would be able to choose whether to receive rehabilitation services from private, nonprofit, or State rehabilitation providers. Disabled recipients would, for the first time, have a broad choice of certified providers from whom they could receive the

rehabilitation services they need. It would be up to the individual with the disability to decide which rehabilitation provider best met his or her needs. The competition that would result would guarantee that persons with disabilities would be choosing from the highest quality services.

In addition, my bill would extend Medicare coverage for 5 years for disabled recipients who work, and Medicare would continue to be the primary insurer for employers with fewer than 100 employees. And employers who hire Social Security or SSI disability recipients would be eligible for a 1-year tax credit for the employer share of FICA taxes.

The legislation creates a commission of rehabilitation experts to oversee the implementation of a new outcome-based rehabilitation program designed to help recipients move from dependency to self-sufficiency. The program would create a competitive system utilizing networks of service providers; a straightforward incremental fee structure for providers that caps overall costs at certain milestones of service; criteria for SSA to contract out the administration of the new system; and a voucher-type system to maximize consumer choice and limit costs.

To ensure that disabled recipients receive the best quality services, the bill calls for standards, including review by consumer organizations, that rehabilitation providers must meet in order to serve Social Security or SSI disability recipients.

These are all features that persons with disabilities, rehabilitation providers, and small businesses agree are necessary for a successful return-to-work effort. I look forward to hearing comments from all of these constituencies so that in the next Congress we can take legislative action to provide real opportunity to persons with severe disabilities, enabling them to return to productive employment and self-sufficiency. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join with me in this effort by supporting this legislation.

#### DYSTONIA AWARENESS WEEK

HON. ANDREA H. SEASTRAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 27, 1996*

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Speaker, thousands of people recognize the week of September 28 to October 5 as Dystonia Awareness Week. I have learned and urge other citizens to learn about this alarming neurological disorder that affects as many as 250,000 people in North America.

Dystonia is a neurological disorder which creates muscle spasms to all parts of the body. The muscle spasms are very painful and sometimes disabling. Unfortunately the cause of Dystonia is unknown and there is no cure. The Dystonia Medical Research Foundation has been formed to help those who suffer from Dystonia, along with their families and friends in finding the cause and cure of this neurological disorder. As we help those who suffer from Dystonia I hope and pray that a cure will be found to put an end to this disabling pain.